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more than to furnish a few general directions has succeeded so well as it has. The part of the book which seems to the writer to come nearer to fulfilling the promise than any other is the chapter headed Internal Relations and Control. There is here more that a layman can comprehend and less detailing of technical rules.

In the hands of a competent instructor the book will no doubt prove a valuable basis for class discussion. For the lawyer it is neither sufficiently unique nor comprehensive to be more than a hornbook, although it is a good one. For the lay reader there lurks the danger inherent in any attempt to gain a smattering of detailed knowledge concerning a difficult science.

GROVER C. GRISMORE.

HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF TRUSTS. By George Gleason Bogert. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1921. pp. xiii, 675.

There has long been a need for a new American treatise on the law of Trusts. The leading text-book, that of the late, but not very late, Mr. Perry, has never been very satisfactory; and the latest edition, with its system of double footnotes, is somewhat chaotic and confusing to the reader. The subject is treated, it is true, in the text-books on Equity, notably in Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence, but the scope of these books forbids a very full treatment of any of the separate heads of equity jurisdiction. The English treatises on Trusts, such as those of Lewin, Godefroï and Underhill, are more and more concerned, in each successive edition, with English statutes, and are becoming less and less useful to the American practitioner and law student.

Professor Bogert's book purports to be an elementary treatise, one of the Hornbook Series published by the West Publishing Company. But it differs from most elementary books of the sort, in that it is a thorough and scholarly piece of work. Naturally the author cannot in less than 600 pages of text treat in detail all the problems of the law of Trusts; and some matters of interest have to be omitted altogether. The only question which may fairly be asked is whether the choice of material and the apportionment of space has been made with sound judgment; and the answer, it is believed, is an emphatic affirmative. One very valuable feature of the book is the extent to which the author has made use of articles in the law magazines. Such articles are receiving an increasing amount of attention in briefs of counsel and in judicial decisions.

It is to be regretted that Professor Bogert occasionally adopts the jargon of the earlier decisions, stating a principle in the form of what is obviously a fiction, as when he says that in certain cases fraud is conclusively presumed (p. 141), whereas liability is imposed in such cases regardless of fraud. But such instances are rare, for as a rule the author's statements are direct and clear. There is certainly no treatise on the law of Trusts which will be found more useful to the American student of the law; and it is believed that it will be of great value to lawyers also, as a clear presentation of fundamental principles and a guide to the most recent material on the subject.

AUSTIN W. SCOTT.

PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT. By Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart. Ninth Edition. London: Stevens & Sons, Ltd. 1921. pp. lx, 820.

The ninth edition of this well-known work presents some changes which are noted in the preface. The author's remarks on the formation of contracts by correspondence are recast. As he truly says, the question has passed the